The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

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Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The bill to prevent trains from running on Sunday, except mail trains, passed.

Another committee to investigate the charge of corruption in connection with the public printing, was appointed by the Senate.

The bill to prevent the enticing of seamen from vessels, passed.

The bill to relieve farmers and others from a special tax levied by the authorities of Wilmington, passed. This is to stop the collection of a tax on on carts and wagons coming to this market.

New York Herald, March 4th 1879. The question of what constitutes a quorum of the House of Representatives will come up as an important matter for consideration at the very opening of the Forty sixth Congress, for the reason that, with the Democrats in so slim a majority and with two vacancies already among the members elect, caused, the one by the death of Mr. Smith, of New York, and the other by the death of Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, some close figuring will be necessary to give the Democrats a convenient working majority. It is even likely that Governor Robinson will be asked to order a special election immediately to fill the vacancy in the Twelfth New York district. This district, under ordinary circumstances, is counted upon to send a Democrat, and the Governor of Texas may be given a similar hint, so as to enable the majority to have two more of their party here as soon as possible. The absence of Representatives from these districts and with four vacancies in the representation of the state of California, whose Congressional election does not take place until September, the possible total attendance of members is reduced to 287. Of this number 144 is a quorum, instead of the 147 which would be required should the quorum be construed to mean a majority of the possible total membership. There are several rulings in favor of the former interpretation of the constitution sufficient to make precedents for the present occasion. Every advantage of this kind will naturally be availed of by the Democrats, and it is asserted that they were shrewd enough to prepare for this contingency the other day when they got a chance to evoke a ruling from Speaker Randall to the above effect, the Speaker having in turn quoted the ruling of the Thirty-seventh Congress when, in the absence of Representatives from the seceded states, a majority of the members elected was held to be a quorum. This fact put at rest, it is thought, the apprehension that with a majority constituted so slimly with reference to the possible entire membership of the House the Democrats would encounter difficulty if not defeat in organizing it.

SENATE REORGANIZATION.

In the reorganization of the Senate it is decided that Senator Bayard will succeed Senator Morrill as chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Thurman will be chairman of the Judiciary Committee instead of Senator Edmunds and Senator Randolph or Gordon chairman of the appropriations committee instead of Senator Windom. There are thirty-five standing committees in the Senate. The chairmanship of three of these will probably be given to the Republicans, and there are thirty Democratic Senators who have served some years and who are entitled by custom to expect chairmanships. There are thus chairmanships enough to go around. Among the candidates for Secretary of the Senate already in the field are Colonel Birch, of Tennessee; Harvey Watterson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Buell, of Missouri.

Nasby insists that the opponents of Tilden are "dooin a most on nessesarily crooel thing in pursuing him, and adds: "That poor man hez suffered enuff by bein deprived uv the offis to wich he wuz electid by votes wich hed bought and paid for, without bein houndid in this villanious manner."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says of Blaine's letter on the Chinese question: "Senator Blaine's letter to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, published in the New York *Tribune* on the 24th inst, presents the Chinese question in all its aspects with more force and truthfulness than it has yet been presented either in Congress or the eastern papers."

CITY ITEMS.

Subscribe to the POST.

Now for spring weather.

Legislature adjourns next week.

March came in like a lamb. Next.

Congress convenes on Tuesday the 18th instant.

Real estate is more active than usual for the past week.

David Reed, sentenced to the Workhouse for two years, has escaped.

Two very handsome little dwellings going up on 7th and Princess streets.

Mayor S. H. Fishblate is absent in New York purchasing his spring stock of dry goods.

Cats, with a litter of kits, are now shipped over our railroads. Dick Whittington must be projecting a trip.

The steamer North East, that was burnt and sunk some months ago, has been raised, and will soon be repaired.

We learn at the Custom House that the total valuation of foreign exports from this city for the month of February footed up $364,918.

There has been a railroad chartered from Burgaw to Jacksonsville; we hope it will be constructed. The good people of Onslow certainly are entitled to a railroad.

The charter for the Salisbury and Rockingham Railroad was defeated in the Senate of North Carolina. We understand that many of our friends who should have supported the bill, voted against it.

Mr. J. F. Garrell made Tony Potts give him his watch by mesmerism or fright. He believed Tony had stolen it, and after a search failed to find it. When Tony went to sleep Mr. Garrell shook him, and when he awoke, fiercely demanded the watch. Tony produced it.

Mr. Oscar J. Spears, of Harnett county, was in our city on Friday last, stopping at the Purcell House. Mr. Spears is a young lawyer of considerable prominence and ability, business intrusted to his hands will be faithfully attended to. Mr. Spears Postoffice is at Lillington, Harnett county.

A most shocking crime was brought to light on the 4th. Fanny Jones, a colored girl of about sixteen years of age, was discovered to have buried her bastard child, which was probably still-born. She says her brother Anthony was the father of the child. She is now in jail, held for her appearance to the next term of the Criminal Court.

A colored pleasure club, to be known as the "Tar Heel Club," has been organized, and have rooms neatly fitted up in the second floor of the building in Custom House Alley, formerly occupied by Mr. W. M. Collins. The officers are: Jos. A. Hostler, President; W. H. Howe, Vice President; A. P. Howe, Secretary; N. G. Sampson, Assistant Secretary; T. H. Betts, Treasurer; James Pearson and David Jacobs, Governing Committee.

Frank H. Darby, Esq., has been appointed by Mayor S. H. Fishblate City Attorney. This is a very excellent selection. If his Honor always does as well in filling all the city offices, the citizens will have cause to congratulate themselves on the good government of our city. Mr. Darby is a young but an exceedingly able lawyer. He has a way of making all who know him like him, which is a quality not possessed by many of our attorneys at law.

Pianos and Organs. Grand Introduction Sale.

One thousand first-class instruments from best makers to be placed in southern homes for introduction and Advertisement. Pianos, 7 Oct, $125. 7 1-3 Oct. $150. Organs, 9 stops, $57; 13 stops, $71; Mirror top, 13 stops, $86. Choice instruments at lowest prices ever known. Six years written guarantee, 15 days test trial. Chickering, Knabe, Mathushek, Weber and Southern Gem Pianos, Mason & Hamlin, and Peloubet & Pelton Organs included in this sale. A clean sweep; no reserve; new instruments fresh from Factory. Only sale of the kind ever carried out in the U. S. Write for introduction sale circular. Address Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South.—L. & B.

Jeff Davis' autobiography is the next literaay infliction. The old sinner fears that posterity will not do him justice; but we rather think it will.

Market street needs repairing.

Shad are selling at fifty cents to $1 a pair in market.

Corn is plentiful in market, selling at 53 cents per bushel.

The Honorable Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has ordered a reduction in the Custom House of this port of two Inspectors.

The March number of the *Southern Planter and Farmer* is upon our table. Its contents are varied and timely, and its contributors are among the ablest writters of the south. Judge William Fullerton of New York; Col. Robert Beverly, Major Ragland, and Dr. Beattie discuss in this number great and vital questions in which all classes are interested, and which cannot fail to interest the thoughtful reader. We advise our friends to subscribe for the *Planter*, and we are persuaded that when once acquainted with its worth, they will be slow to discontinue it. Published in Richmond, Va, at $2 a year.

POPULAR SONGS.—Will L. Thompson's songs have recently become so popular that a music firm in Boston has been compelled to order fifteen thousand copies of the following pieces to supply the demand:

"Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore."

"Drifting with the Tide."

"The Poor Old Tramp."

Each piece is a beautiful Song and Chorus. Any music dealer will mail them to your address on receipt of price, 40 cents each. Published by

W. L. THOMPSON & CO.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

CONVENTION OF PEANUT GROWERS.—The annual meeting of the Peanut Growers Association of Eastern North Carolina was held at the Purcell House in this city at 11 o'clock Thursday morning D. T. Durham, Esq, of Rocky Point was elected President, and Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., of Scott's Hill Secretary. The meeting thus organized proceeded to business. Committees were appointed for each township in the peanut section in the state, whose duty it shall be to report at the next meeting the acreage and condition of the crop. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with planters in Virginia and Tennessee to gather all the iniormation possible in regard to the extent and growth of the crops in those states, and to report at the next meeting.

Committees from townships in the different counties which were appointed to ascertain the number of bushels still in hands of planters then made their reports, from which the following information of stock on hand was gathered. Of the Rocky Point section there are still in first hands 10,500 bushels. Sound section, 7000 bushels. Brunswick, 4000 bushels Onslow, 2000 bushels. Total number of bushels, still held by planters, 23,500. Number of bushels estimated to be in hands of dealers in this city, 10,000. Total number of bushels in hands of planters in this section and dealers in this city, 33,500.

Stock on hand stored in Wilmington at this season last year 50,000 bushels.

It was ascertained that the crop this year in North Carolina would fall short from 35,000 to 40,000 bushels.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 2½ p. m. Monday. Present, Col. W. L. Smith, Chairman, and Commissioners Worth, Grady, Bagg and Montgomery.

The Treasurer's report for the month of February, was received, examined and spread upon the minutes.

The Register submitted his report to the 31st of December, 1878, which was examined, found correct, and ordered to be placed on file.

It was ordered that licenses to retail spirituous liquors be granted to Binford & Hill and M. M. Dunning.

Commissioner Bagg moved that the tax collected from Prof, VanLaer be refunded, which motion did not prevail.

The following was passed:

Ordered, That on and after this date the provisions of section 2, Schedule B, Laws of 1876 '77 be strictly enforced by the Register

H. E. Shriver came forward and qualified as Constable of Cape Fear Township.

It was ordered that the contract for furnishing medicine for the county poor be awarded to J. C. Munds, he being the lowest bidder.

It was ordered by the Board that the public road from the city limits, by the way of Appleton to the Federal Point road, be discontinued.

The Board then proceeded to draw the regular *venire* for the April term of the Criminal Court, as follows:

Lewis LeGrand, M. Cronly, Jr., Geo. F. Tilley, John A. Farrow, A. B. Lind, J. Fernberger, J. L. Barlow, C. P. Mebane, Wilkes Morris, B. F. Bryan, Solomon Reaves, Francis Bruhard, Jas. A. Walker, W. J. Penny, L. P. Davis, T. H. McKoy, Wm. Dent, D Greenwald, A. J. Shepard, H. Lemmerman, Thos. B. Harris, J. D. Woody, J. W. Southerland, J. W. Conoley, W. H. Chadbourn, J. W. Branch, E. G. Whitney, Dallas M. Fennell, Wm. H. Bradley, D. B. Mitchell.

It was ordered by the Board that the county poll tax of $2 25, collected by the Sheriff on the delinquent list in Harnett Township, from Lemuel Williams, be refunded, the same having been paid by C. M. Borneman, as listed by him for Mrs. Williams.

Application of certain residents of Harnett Township, in reference to the performance of road duty, was not granted.

Application of certain residents of Federal Point Township, for permission to lay out a public road in said townhip, was granted on condition that the same shall entail no expense upon the county.

The Board then adjourned.

Another Phenomenal Case.

John Nichols, a farmer living near Thompson, Pa., while walking in the woods on his farm thirty years ago, ran a twig into his right ear. A piece of it broke off in his head. He became deaf, and at times suffered intense pain in his head. Two weeks ago this pain became unusually acute and continued without cessation until Saturday last. On that day Mr. Nichols felt a prickling sensation in his left ear, and with a pair of tweezers pulled out a round piece of wood three-quarters of an inch long and an eight of an inch in diameter. Mr. Nichols was at once relieved of pain, and his hearing was restored. He has no doubt that the piece of wood is the bit of twig that was thrust into his head thirty years ago. If so, it passed through his head from one ear to the other. The wood is perfectly sound.

The veto does not settle the Chinese question. The people of the Pacific Slope should not prejudice this case by permitting the abuse of a single unfortunate heathen by the rabble in consequence of it; such a course will only postpone the needed legislation. The inhuman treatment of the Chinese, by the ignorant mobs of San Francisco, has done much to create public sentiment in their favor. If such a course is persisted in, and the slushy talk about secession continues a bitter controversy will result, when such disagreement is entirely unnecessary. People take small stock in a movement led by such spirits. This question is a grave one, requiring wisdom and statesmanship, and the people who have been invited to our shores can well claim our protection while they are amenable to our laws.

Hot and Cold Baths

The London Lancet in a recent number points out the difference between the effects of hot and cold baths. The effects of the cold bath, it says, being mainly due to impressions made upon the cutaneous nerves, the modifications of the cold bath largely depend on their power of increasing its stimulating action. The colder the water, the more violent the impression. The frequent change of water, such as is found in the sea or in running streams, increases the stimulating effort. Great force of impact, as when water falls from a height or comes forcibly through a hose upon the body; the division of the stream, as is seen in shower baths and needle baths; and the addition of of acids or salt to the water, all act, it would seem, by increasing the stimulating power which the water exerts upon the cutaneous nerves. Warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat, and although this dilation is followed by a contraction of the vessels, this contraction is seldom excessive; and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the cutaneous circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened as in the cold bath. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, decreases the call made upon certain vital processes, and enables life to be sustained with a less expenditure of force. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles, if continued for too long a time, a warm bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The ultimate results of hot and cold baths, if their temperature be moderate, are about the same, the difference being, to use the words of Baum, that "cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them; and in this lies the important practical difference between the cold water and hot water systems."

Salt should never be put on the tablecloth, but on the side of your plate. If, however, you want to pickle the tablecloth in brine, you must put salt on it, of course. A barrel of salt tablecloth would come in play should your pork give out during the winter.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by the papers that Congress has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for the improvement of the Cape Fear river. I have been acquainted with the river for twenty years, and am free to say that at this time there is less water in its channel than I have ever known. The attempt to close up New Inlet is, I think, the cause of it. If the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated would be spent in an honest effort to deepen the channel, and to open New Inlet, it would be well used. This is not only my opinion, but the opinion of every sailor and pilot with whom I have talked, who is acquainted with the river.

A CAPE FEAR PILOT.

[We publish the above by request. We know nothing about the facts in the case].—ED.

The hungry Democratic office seekers in and about Washington were more than pleased by the issue of the proclamation for an extra session last Tuesday. Of the employees of the last House quite a number have been saved the fatigue of walking home by assurances of re-employment in a fortnight.

The New York *World* takes on sadly because it has cost money to enforce the laws for the protection of a pure elective franchise. Why don't it inveigh against the execution of all laws and the compensation of such officers as are engaged in their enforcement? That would be as consistent as its present grumbling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ZELL'S

Condensed Cyclopedia.

Rarest opportunity for making money is now offered to general agents and canvassers in the South on this exceedingly useful and low priced book. 1000 pp., double column. 700 engravings, 10 double-page colored maps. Only $5 a copy. For terms and territory, address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.—1t—N. W. A.

THIS is to give notice that on the 4th day of September 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Abraham Weill, of Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.

J. B. HILL,
Marshal for said District.

march 8-2t

CUSTOM HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 22 1879.

Sale of Seized Goods at Auction.

CRONLY & MORRIS, Auctioneers.

WILL be sold at public auction at the Custom House Wednesday March 11, 1879 at 11 o'clock a. m:

2 pieces Flannel.
1 piece Cassimere.
2 pieces Coat Cloth,
9 Coats.
5 pairs Flannel Drawers.
15 Flannel Undershirts.
18 Flannel Overshirts.
5 pairs Mittens.

W. P. CANADAY,
feb. 23—ts Collector of Customs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States
vs.
The Schooner Uriah Timmons.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a monition to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Uriah Timmons, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody, until the further order of this Court.

The monition aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 4233, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of $650, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty and for $250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are, hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10, o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.
Per J. N. VANSOELEN
Deputy Marshal.
feb. 23—1 m

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States
vs.
The Schooner Swift.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a monition to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American schooner Swift, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody until the further order of this Court.

The monition aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 4233, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of $650, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty, and for $250 to cover costs,

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.
Per J. N. VANSOELEN,
Deputy Marshal.
feb. 23—1 m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

OF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 **Tons Candy** 2

EVERY GRADE

1 **One Ton Nuts**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &,, &.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

december 22 1t

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1879.

The "northern settlers," headed by Mr. Dumont again met in Raleigh in convention on the 1st of March. Land agents sometimes make desperate efforts to sell land. We have heard of cities sold by the foot, which were not even surveyed, but the joke of inducing immigration, by saying that old settlers loved the immigrants a little better than each other, is almost too huge for credit.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

We published a column article, written from Wilmington to the New York *Times*, in our issue of the 2d instant, in which every man who is at all posted, will see that the writer of the said article is either a fool or knave. Of the compliments to the present member of Congress we have nothing to say, but when the writer says the "District has three thousand Democratic majority," he shows his ignorance to a painful degree, and when he further adds that "Col. Waddell is one of the most popular Democrats in the District," all who know the facts are bound to laugh at the writers extreme stupidity.

CONGRESS.

It is gratifying to state that both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 4th of the month. In consequence of the attitude taken by House of Representatives to tack general legislation to money bills, four appropriation bills, namely the legislative, executive, judicial and army were not passed. The President accordingly was compelled to convene Congress in extra session, to begin on the 18th instant.

The extra session promises to be a most important, and probably a stormy one. It actually may be weeks before the Houre can organize by electing a speaker. It is pretty well ascertained that the Republicans and Greenbackers, combined, are in a majority. An article published elsewhere from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* indicates pretty strongly, that the Republicans and Greenbackers will unite in wresting the organization of the House from the Democrats. But it will take time to bring about a union while each party will go on voting for its own candidate.

Should the Democrats get the House they will probably go on to turn out enough of their opponents as to give them a "good working majority." Congress will then endeavor to repeal all legislation under the Fifteenth amendment. Whether the President will interpose his constitutional veto, remains to be seen; but this much is certain, if he does, the Democrats will raise their old cry of fraud, and abuse him shockingly, and if he does not the indignation of the Republicans will blaze against him, until he become consumed.

MR. POTTER'S REPORT.

Mr. Potter has submitted the report of the majority of his committee to the House. The necessary objects of the inquisition, the complication of the subject, and the time and ground covered, make it a long one. Perhaps no member of the House was more fitted than Mr. Potter to so make things appear so as to make an exhibition of wicked Republicans in contrast with innocent and saintly Democrats. But he failed.

He says that never was there such an orderly, peaceful, fair and honest election as occurred in Louisiana in 1876. The desperate attempts of Republicans to drive Democrats into bulldozing the colored voters were in vain. His party would not have done so if they could, and they knew there was no need of it. So they determined to try the effect of seducing the negres by arts and blandishments into the support of the Democratic candidates. They went through the state and organized clubs in which both races were thoroughly mingled. They pleaded the cause of the political equality of the negro with more zeal than Republican's themselves. They even went to the extent of advocating equality in the theatres and other public places. This sudden friendship brought according to Mr. Potter, the great body of the negroes the support of the Democratic ticket.

Much the same ground is taken in regard to Florida. Those who can believe the faithfulness of the picture presented by Mr. Potter, can believe anything. That any approach to social equality with the colored people was offered by Louisiana Democrats is simply incredible. They do not recognize his political equality.

In a letter to Hon. Fernando Wood, Secretary Sherman writes: "In reply, I have to inform you that from the latest returns received there was in the general assets of the Treasury upon the date mentioned [Feb. 15] of gold coin and bullion, $133,377,271; of silver coin and bullion, $35,365,533.49; in all, $168,942,709 49. After deducting the amount of current liabilities from the amount of entire assets, the balance available for resumption at the same date was $136,467,764 67; but no separate designation of particular moneys for this purpose has been kept nor has it yet been determined whether the resumption fund can be considered as money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

DOUBLE MILEAGE.

Some members of the legislature have been collecting double mileage—one as a legislator, and one as a deputy Sheriff. It is pretty generally known that the Railroads dead-head members. So these gentlemen took double pay for something that probably cost them nothing.

Their defences—at least of two of them published below—amount to nothing. They say they *accounted*, both using this word to the Sheriffs for the mileage. This means, if it means anything, that they told the Sheriffs, they had collected the mileage, and kept it. The Sheriffs were not entitled to it. They had not carried up the returns. Plainly these gentlemen stand convicted of collecting the double mileage and keeping the money. They deny a corrupt intent. Let them have the benefit of the denial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 1.

MR. RICHARDSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. SPEAKER:—I rise to a question of personal privilege.

In the New York *Times* of the 27 ult., which reached here yesterday, there appears an artinle in regard to myself which is so grossly libellous and slanderous, that I feel called upon, in justice to myself, and the good people whom I have so long had the honor to represent on this floor, thus publicly to notice it.

The charge made in the *Times*, Mr. Speaker, is that I robbed the state by drawing double mileage for myself. This charge, I pronounce a wilful, deliberate and malicious falsehood.

The simple facts, as they appear upon record in the offices of the Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, are that, in November, 1876, when I came up to attend the sittings of the General Assembly, I brought to the capitol, at the request of the Sheriff of my county the election returns of that county, and delivered them to the Secretary of State, as will appear from the following certificate:

STATE OF NORRH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1876,

This is to certify that V. V. Richardson, for the Sheriff of Columbus county, delivered to me two sealed packages, said to contain the election returns of State officers and Electors.

(Signed) W. H. HOWERTON,
Sec'y of State.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Sheriff being by law entitled to mileage for making said returns, whether done in person or by proxy, I obtained from the Auditor a warrant, *for the Sheriff*, for the amount of money to which the Sheriff was entitled. After endorsing on this warrant that it was for the Sheriff, I drew the money from the Treasury—all of which appears from the following certificates:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Raleigh, N. C., March 1, 1879.

I certify that the records of this office show this, that V. V. Richardson received a warrant for the Sheriff of Columbus county for the amount of forty-four dollars and sixty cents on account of election returns made in November, 1876.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Auditor of State.
per A. J. PARTIN, Clerk.

TREASURER'S OFFICE }
RALEIGH, N. C., March 1, 1879 }

I certify that a warrant was drawn by the State Auditor on the Treasury of North Carolina for the sum of forty-four dollars and sixty cents, in favor of V. V. Richardson, for the Sheriff of Columbus county.

(Signed) J. M. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, I accounted to the Sheriff of Columbus county for the amount of this warrant.

The habits of Sheriffs to make retdrns to the Secretary of State, and to make settlements with the Treasurer, and to draw pay for such services, *through the representatives from their respective counties*, is well established and long recognized in North Carolina, as will appear by reference to the records in the several departments of the State Government. The very fact that the gentlemen named in the *Times'* article had thus put themselves on the publsc records, would have been sufficient to convince any honest man that nothing was further from their thoughts than corruption. But the Raleigh correspondent of the *Times* was not honest, nor did he desire the truth. Evil speaking, a perversion of the truth, and slandering, seemed to be the objects sought after. I do therefore denounce the writer of the article in the *Times* and the instigator of this article, as wilful slanderers and perverters of the truth

I would have called the attention of the House to the matter last night, had it not been for the reason that I was unable to obtain a copy of the New York *Times* which contained the libellous article to which I refer.

MR. VAUGHAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Vaughan stated that as his name was used in connection with the other gentlemen mentionod in the article referred to by the gentlemen from Columbus, he thought it proper to make a statement about the matter. That the article was brought to his attention late last evening, and that he took occasion to explain his connection with the matter in a short article which appeared in one of the city papers this morning. He now desired to repeat what he then stated, that he conveyed to the city the election returns for the Sheriff of Alleghany county, received the amount to which the Sheriff was entitled, and accounted to the Shriff for the same. That he did this in accordance with a custom that had, as he was informed by the oldest members on this floor, prevailed from their earliest knowledge of legislative matter of members of the Legislature making returns for their Sheriffs.

He only desired to state further that he had no knowledge who was the author of the article in the New York *Times* or the instigator thereof, but desired to say that the imputation, so far as he was concerned, of corruption contained in said article, *was false as hell itself was false.*

Eat your soup from the side of your spoon, either inside or outside.

The following extract from the minority report of the Potter Committee shows that Samuel J., is considerably smirched.

CRYING FRAUD AND PRACTISING COR RUPTION.

In October the publication of the cipher dispatches in the *Tribune* showed conclusively that the very men who had been loudest in their denunciations of the tribunals before whom they had failed had themselves endeavored to corrupt with money those very tribunals. At that moment the accusation ceased to be the assertions and opinions of honest men, and became the slanders of foiled and beaten subjorners of corruption. The country, which had been deceived by the apparent earnestness and honesty of Mr. Tilden and his agents, began to realize the intense hypocrisy of all that Mr. Marble had written and Pelton circulated. This fabric of alleged fraud thus fallen was what the report of the majority is endeavoring to build up again and upon the old foundations. No wonder, then, that they preferred to make a separate report on the ciphers. When the parties to the attempted briberies were put upon the stand they were forced to admit the receipt and transmission of the criminating despatches, each and all of them. Colonel Pelton, whose appearance before the committee was really pitiable, seemed to have been selected to bear the largest share of the burden. Mr. Manten Marble occupied a different situation. He had prior to October, 1878, taken a conspicuously high toned position. He had written the Ark and Shekinah letter, and had otherwise conducted himself loftily before mankind. He could not, therefore, avoid an attempt to preserve himself. It was not for him to take the bold position of Mr. Smith Weed—that it was right to rescue stolen goods from robbers. Such an ark of refuge would have wrecked him long before reaching Ararat. Nevertheless the committee had two propositions to buy the Florida Returning Board, in his own hand writing) two replies of Pelton and his own rejoinder. These he was obliged to admit, and also to admit the "substantial" accuracy of the trans lations. His explanation of the two incriminating despatches which the committee had, and a possible third one which the committee did not have, was that he sent them as danger signals. The burst of contemptuous laughter with which the audience greeted this explanation Mr. Marble will probably never forget.

They did not intend, however, to comment upon them. The evidence that Mr. Tilden was ignorant of these transactions was limited to the denials of Mr. Tilden and Colonel Pelton, and that the latter should endeavor to shield his uncle, upon whom he was dependent, was natural, but the idea that this penniless man, living in the house and sitting at the very table of his wealthy uncle (Mr. Tilden) should have conducted negotiations involving such large sums without word or hint to the man most deeply interested or to anybody else could not for a moment be entertained by candid men. If Col. Pelton's story be true he must be removed from the category of knaves to that of fools; but the men who conducted the campaign of 1876 as acting secretary of the Democratic National Committee was not a fool, nor did Mr. Tilden after election centre all his interest in the hands of a fool. Mr. Tilden's denial was of course to be expected. Precisely what the arrangement was by which Mr. Tilden was kept posted as to the doings of his agents, and yet left in condition to make a general denial—if he was so left—the committee probably shall never know. Against these denials are set all the facts and circumstances of the case. The men who went south—Messrs. Woolley, Marble and Smith Weed—were on terms of the closest political and personal intimacy with him. They were selected by his nephew, furnished with a cipher which contained ample substitution words, fitted for the very transactions for which they were afterward used. One at least of them had an interview with Mr. Tilden before his departure. It was arranged that Woolley and Smith Weed, who were pretty well known, should send their telegrams to Havemeyer; while Mr. Marble, heretofore of good repute, should send to 15 Gramercy Park.

It may be said that if Mr. Tilden had contemplated wrong he would not have had despatches sent to his house; and yet, if they were in a cipher known to the National Committee, he would not want them to go to that body. His only fear would be, not that the despatches would fall into the hands of those who could not read them, but into the hands of those who could.

It has been urged in Mr. Tilden's behalf that as soon as he became aware of the South Carolina negotiations he promptly suppressed them, and they were asked to draw the inference that he was guiltless of all. Had these transactions ceased when Hardy Solomons went home, had Pelton been discharged from his plenary superintendence of Tilden's affairs, there might have been some show of reason for this plea. But Mr. Pelton remained in full control. The Florida negotiations went on. The attempted bribery in Oregon followed; all under the guidance of the reserved nephew, Mr. Pelton. It seems more likely that it was originally intended that the plan of Mr. Tilden and Colonel Pelton was that Mr. Cooper should be called on for the money, which he was to furnish without communication with Mr. Tilden. Pelton says he told Cooper not to tell Tilden. That night Mr. Cooper did not; but on reflection the next day, probably thinking that he had already over-advanced, and that if Mr. Tilden wanted the Presidency in that way he had better pay for it himself, he went to Mr. Tilden. Of course Mr. Tilden could take part in no such open transaction as it had now become. Add to these circumstances the fact that no demand was ever made by Mr. Tilden for an opportbnity to vindicate himself until the last moment—until, in fact, it had got to be a choice between coming on process or appearing to come voluntarily. The minority were driven to the conclusion that if Mr. Tilden had told all he knew of these transactions they would have been in possession of material to form an undisputed judgment. The investigation had been neither full, searching nor symtematic. They did not say this in any spirit of criticism on the action of the majority. The lateness of the commencement of the inquiry precluded thoroughness.

An Outburst of Eloquence.

While the traitors and rebels of 1861 to 1865, who have been returned to the United Senate from the rebellious state were eulogizing Jeff Davis the other evening with remarkable zeal and devotion, they aroused the attention and ire of Senator Chandler, and instead of swinging the British lion by his tail he seized the late rebels and handled them for a few minutes in the following stalwart manner:

Mr. President: Twenty years ago, I, in company with Jefferson Davis, stood up in this chamber and with him swore by Almighty God that I would support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Jefferson Davis came direct from the Cabinet of Franklin Pierce into the Senate of the United States and took the oath with me to be faithful to the Government. During four years I sat in this body with Jefferson Davis and saw the preparations going on from day to day for the overthrow, of this Government. With treason in his heart and perjury upon his lips he took the oath to sustain the Government that he meant to overthrow. Sir, there was method in this madness. He, in co-operation with other men from his section, and in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, made careful preparations for the event that was to follow. Your fleets were scattered wherever the winds blew and water was found to float them, where they could not be used to put down a rebellion. Your armies were scattered all over this broad land, where they could not be used in an emergency. Your Treasury was depleted until your bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in coin, were sold for eighty-eight cents on the dollar to pay current expenses and no buyers. Preparations were carefully made. Your arms were sold under an apparently innocent clause in an army bill providing that the Secretary of War might in his discretion, sell such arms as he deemed best for the interest of the Government to sell. Sir, eighteen years ago last month I sat in this hall and listened to Jefferson Davis delivering his farewell address—informing us what our constitutional duties to this Government were—and then he left and entered into a rebellion to overthrow the Government that he had sworn to support. I remained here, Sir, during the whole of that terrible rebellion.

I saw our brave soldiers by thousands—I might almost say millions—as they passed through here to the theatre of war. I saw their shattered ranks returning. I saw steamboat after steamboat and railroad train after railroad train bringing back the wounded. I was with my friend from Rhode Island (Mr. Burnside) when he commanded the army of the Potomac, and saw piles of legs and arms that made humanity shudder. I saw the widows and orphans made by this war and heard them wail and mourn over the death of their dearest and best.

Mr. President, I little thought at that time that I should live to hear in the Senate of the United States eulogies upon Jefferson Davis—a living rebel—on the floor of the Senate of the United States. Sir, I am amazed to hear it; and I can tell the gentlemen on the other side that they little know the spirit of the north when they come here at this day, with bravado on their lips, uttering eulogies upon him whom every man, woman, and child in the north believe to have been a double-dyed traitor.

The effect of this sudden outburst of fervid eloquence was electric. The sensation was intense, and when the Democrats attempted a reply it became apparent that the stalwart Michigander had knocked them out of wind and time, for they soon subsided, and the debate ended. This effort has the olden time ring, and such rehearsals of history in the face of southern bravado is an indication of returning health to the Republican party.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* publishes, without comment, a letter from Mrs. W. H. Felton, wife of Judge Felton, independent candidate for Congress in the Seventh Georgia District. The *Chronicle* had copied a charge made by the Democratic paper at Macon to the effect that last summer Mrs. Felton wrote a letter to Senator Ferry (Republican), of Michigan, imploring the Republicans to aid her husband in the Congressional fight. Mrs. Felton admits that she wrote to Senator Ferry explaining the situation. Then, declaring that the attack on her comes from Senator Gordon, she proceeds to read that gentleman and the regular Democracy of Georgia a lecture. She expresses the opinion that chivalry is at a discount with the organized Democracy of Georgia, that no man's home is safe from their attack if he dares to resist the public plunderers, and that the clique of Democrats now in power in Georgia will spare no sex or condition to keep themselves in office. As to Senator Gordon, Mrs. Felton says: "When a United States Senator can run a convict camp, which "is a disgrace to civilization," for *money*—when he can manipulate a *Southern* Insurance Company and a *Southern* University Publishing Company, not to speak of other circumlocution enterprises, where the *money* of the subscribers disappeared forever—when he could borrow the *money* of a *Southern* Bishop—and the Bishop sold the collaterals for only one dollar in the hundred, you need not be surprised that he should attack the wife of a political opponent." All in all, the letter gives a suggestive picture of the Georgia Democracy.

When Ben Butler begins to talk about southern bravery as shown in the late war, and throws out all sorts of pleasantries on that subject, and indulges in the expression of the belief that in time the Government will provide maimed Confederates with wooden legs, the first finger of one' left hand, involuntarily places itself vertically upon the nose, and one's mind runs upon a calculation of how many votes a wooden leg is worth.—*Exchange.*

The Organization of the House.

A newspaper of this city, which assumes to be Republican, comes out strongly against any combination between the Greenbackers and Republicans to secure the organization of the next House. It intimates very broadly that it would prefer Democratic supremacy to such a combination.

Let us examine the consistency and wisdom of this position for a few moments.

In the first place it is universally conceded by such papers as that alluded to that the fight in 1880 will be between the Republican and Democratic parties. They are pretty evenly matched, and no single advantage can be safely thrown away. The control of the House of Representatives, and, in consequence, the control of legislation, which the Democrats will succeed in obtaining unless this combination shall be made, will be such an enormous lever in the campaign as to make its transfer to the Democracy a blunder on the part of Republicans too gigantic to be patiently tolerated. Not only that, but the yielding up of this advantage without an effort to secure it, means the entire surrender of the legislative power to those whom the country regards with suspicion and disgust, and whose rule can be little less than disastrous.

The so-called Republican newspaper, to which we have alluded, has repeatedly urged two propositions: 1. That the Greenback party is dead; and, 2. That nothing can be so unfortunate as the unrestricted succession to power of the Democracy.

If the first proposition is true, what danger is there in combining with the few Greenback Representatives who may hold the balance of power, and who alone are able to keep the Democratic party in subjection? If the second be true, what folly and wickedness is that which declines to embrace so simple a remedy for so grave a disease! Is that paper honest in the expression of its belief when it follows such expression with advice which tends to belie its words and demonstrate its insincerity?

It is an ordinary practice for minority organizations to join teams for the advancement of their respective interests and for the overthrow of a common enemy. It is not only an ordinary practice, but an eminently sensible one. The coalition does not mean the surrender of cherished views or principles on either side, but simply the occupation of a strategic point which will confuse the general enemy and deprive him of an important advantage. The Republicans are in a minority; they would eagerly form such a combination with independents; why should they refuse to do the same thing with the so-called Greenbackers.

We cannot believe it possible that there are any Republican members of the House who are prepared to go into the Democratic camp upon this question. If there are, then their professions are vain and insincere, and their oft expressed fears of Democratic supremacy hypocritical cant. They will exhibit to the world the meaningless character of their charges against the Democratic party, and show that they are ready to extend aid and comfort to that dangerous organization, and imperil the success of Republicanism, simply to spite a dozen and a half of very worthy members who happened to differ with them on one question of political economy. It is to be hoped that no such persons have found seats in the next Congress, and there is ground for the belief that if the Greenbackers are judicious and sensible they can easily present a ticket that will be satisfactory both to themselves and to the Republicans of the House, and that the organization of that body can be taken from the hungry horde that now controls it.—*Inter Ocean.*

There are two reports from the Potter committee. The majority agree to find that Florida and Louisiana were carried for Tilden, and that he was deprived of them by outrageous and barefaced fraud. They further report that the guileless old man who was robbed of the Presidency was not cognizant of the efforts made to purs chase votes from state Canvassers and Electors, and that the wicked cabal engaged in that business received neither aid, countenance, nor encouragement from their alleged principal. It also "arraigns" Secretary Sherman for personal complicity in falsifying the vote of Louisiana, and other prominent Republicans are abused in good set terms. The minority report is more judicial in tone and temper, and more truthful in statement. Gen. Butler, while agreeing generally with with the minority, reports on his own account.

General Butler's conclusions on the electoral count business are of course different from those of everybody else. President Hayes, he believes, was counted in, Mr. Tilden was defrauded, and the appointment of the Supreme Court Judges on the commission has been prejudicial. General Butler has his own little party to take care of in his campaign document.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WERNER, Formery of Richmond Va. H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

☞ Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNING & TEEL,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE.

AGRCULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. IRON-Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades. Shovels, Colars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools. Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.; Wagon and Car-Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Holt low Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax Gilling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the

New Established
Hardware House of
HENNING & TEEL,
No. 9 Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

FOR RENT.

THE STORE AND FIXTURES, including every thing necessary for carrying on a good Family Grocery, situated corner Mulberry and 6th streets. with bed room if desired, from October 1st. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or to

sep 22-tf W. H. GERKEN.

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1—tf

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at

N. JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot,
No. 10 South Front street.

dec 21 1y

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10—tf.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,
dec 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Hoarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHROP'S,
Fruit and Confectionery Store.

march 1

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies.

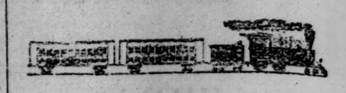
200 Hhds an MOLASSES,

Call on or ot m

dec 21 tf & VOLLERS

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Welden R. R Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov9, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 10th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 7:0 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1:00 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 3:32 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at ..... 9:22 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at ..... 9 10 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at ..... 2 00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at ..... 8:15 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Roc y Mount for Tarboro at 5.00 P. M. ally, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturay at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro t 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8,30 P, M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
nov 10—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington ..... 8 35 A M
Arrive at Florence ..... 12 35 P M
Leave Florence ..... 4 50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 8.50 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington ..... 9.42 P. M
Leave Florence ..... 1.32 A M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 5.53 A M
Leave Columbia ..... 10.50 P M
Leave Florence ..... 3. 37 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 6 37 A M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington ..... 11 00 A M
Leave at Florence ..... 7 00 P M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 3 10 A M
Leave Columbia ..... 12 15 A M
Leave Florence ..... 8,00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 4 00 P M

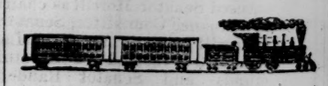
Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 10—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sep. 12, 1878.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at ..... 6:00 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at ..... 2:00 P. M
" Charlotte at ..... 8:20 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at ..... 7:25 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at ..... 1:08 P. M
" Wilmington at ..... 9:40 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 9. Leave Charlotte ..... 7:08 A. M
Arrive at Shelby ..... 11:15 A. M

No. 10. Leave Shelby ..... 12:45 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte ..... 5:00 P. M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
sep 15

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1879.

"Very Like a Whale."

Air—"Simple Simon met a Pieman."

Simple Solons went to Raleigh
To make a Sunday law,
Saying unto one another,
"Let's bring the roads to taw."

CHORUS.

"Did you ever, did you ever, did you
Ever see a whale?
No, I never, no, I never, no, I never.
Saw a whale!'

They said stop running trains on Sunday.
Be this mandate obeyed;
And by dint of righteous voting,
Behold, the law was made.

CHORUS—Did you ever, &c.

Several Solons went to Beaufort,
For to see a whale,
Choosing Sunday for their going,
'And thereby hangs a tale."

CHORUS—Did you ever, &c.

Simple saints to stop the Solons,
Their earnest efforts tried,
But from all received for answer:
"The law's not ratified."

CHORUS—Did you ever, &.

To the Solons on the railroad,
A pert official there
Said: "Before you go much further,
Show me first your fare."

CHORUS—Did you ever, &c.

"If," said he, "you have no ticket.
Give me every penny;"
To whom they said, as is their custom,
"Indeed, we have not any."

Then uprose a valiant Solon,
Wh o to the miscreant said:
"When'er we travel on the railway,
We travel, all, 'dead head."

CHORUS—Did you ever, &c.

So the Solons went to Beaufort,
Spite of Sunday laws—
Sunday laws for which they voted,
That sties not in their craws,

CHORUS—Did you ever, &c.

Yes, the Solons went to Beaufort,
And there they saw the whale.
Pleasant riding, that, on Sunday,
"Riding on a rail."

Observer

The King of Zulu-land is said to have recently addressed a note to a British officer in South Africa, as follows: "Excellency—First came the missionary; next the Consul; now the Army. Cety-Wayo." This brief letter recalls some short speeches and curt correspondence which will doubtless be delightful reading in these times of long harangues at Albany and Washington. A western Judge once upon a time addressed the Grand Jury in these words: "Gentlemen: The weather is extremely hot; I am very old; you know your duty—perform it." Another American Judge once intervened in odd way to prevent a waste of words. He was sitting in Chambers, and seeing from the pile of papers in the lawyers hands that a certain case was likely to be a long one, he asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars, your Honor," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it" said the Judge, handing over the money; "call the next case." An English Judge was more patient. He listened for a couple of days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of an act, and finally observed, when they were done: "Brothers, that act was repealed a year ago." One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room. Before he could speak she bared her arm saying, "burn." "A poultice," said the Doctor. Next day she called again, showed her, arm and said: "Better." "Continue the poultice," the response. A few days afterward she came again; then she said: "Well, your fee?" "Nothing," said the great physician; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw." Lord Berkeley, wishing to apprise the Duke of Dorset of his changed condition, wrote; "Dear Dorset: I have just been married, and am the happiest dog a live. Berkeley." The answer came: "Dear Berkeley: Every dog has his day. Dorset." The editor of a Chicago newspaper wanting the details of a terrible inundation in Connecticut, telegraphed to a correspondent at Hartford. "Send full particulars of the flood." The reply came quickly, "You will find them in Genesis."

The Egg Trade.

The extravagant statement of our neighbor, the *Press*, that one firm in Salem had, up to February 13th, shipped over 400,000 dozen eggs, called forth from some journals ridicule, while others have gone to figuring up the amount of freight the transportation of such a quantity would afford the Railroads, taking the usual estimate of 2 lb to the dozen. We were induced to inquire into the business, remembering, as doubtless many of our readers do, the declaration made by the Davidson county statesman, Gen. Leach, in a speech which, he says, build our Railroad—that the women of the county could pay the interest on the money it would take by the sale of eggs. While we failed to find this declaration to be a true prophecy, yet we found that the egg trade is a hughe thing in its way, and not as insignificant as at first thought it appears. One gentlemen, Mr. D. A. Spaugh, who claims to be doing only a small business, informs us his shipments have averaged over 300 dozen per day for the last three weeks, and that through January he did almost nothing, for the reason that the eggs were not in the market, but during December and part of November trade was more brisk than it has been since. The egg trade, like the fruit, vine and wine business, is certainly one of the growing enterprises of our towns.—*Winston Republican.*

Science says now that kissing on the lips must be abolished in the interests of health. Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors, scholars, and philosophers, there are moments you know nothing of, when a man don't care two cents for science, and when he is going to plant kisses where they belong, if the laws of health are ripped from Alpha to Bersheba.

Henry Clay Dean brings forward Gov. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. His letter is written from Rebels' Cove, Putnam county, Mo.

Errors in School-Teaching.

There is a constant ferment on the subject of education among us. Lectures, printed essays, journals specially devoted to the subject of instruction, teachers conventions, text-books on some new plan, maps, pictures, and apparatus of all sorts, conspire to produce the impression that the enlightenment and training of the youthful mind are going forward at an unexampled pace. Nevertheless, we are inclined to think that the actual product is not always what the clatter of the workshop might lead one to anticipate. There are schools of high repute, some of which prepare boys for college, where the advanced pupils cannot read distinctly, with clear enunciation and just emphasis, and where no particular effort has been made to teach them this accomplishment. If they are called upon to read aloud, they pour out their words in a jumble. As for spelling, which in the old district school-houses of New-England was the subject of a thorough and prolonged drill, it is frequently neglected, and not a few young "gentlemen" and "ladies," as boys and girls are sometimes termed in American schools, have an orthography, as their letters would show, which is altogether original. Instruction in geography is often given to young pupils in a way to disgust them with a study which might easily be made highly interesting. Instead of trying to stamp on the memory, with the aid of maps, the leading geographical facts, the attempt is made to burden the memory with a mass of details—an attempt which not only proves abortive, but serves to confuse the mind and prevent it from laying fast hold upon anything. This is only one illustration of a prevalent fashion of seeking to do too much, which is a mischievous quality of not a few of our schools. Boys and girls are forced into written examinations, extending over hours, out of which they come with aching heads, and with their hand-writing spoiled by the rapid driving of the quill.

It is a curious fact that the more accurate philology of our day has not served to quicken the relish of students for Greek and Latin, nor has it heightened, as we should expect it would heighten, their literary appreciation of the classical writers. One principal reason is that the right end is not kept in view by teachers. They make the study of the ancient authors, from the start, pre-eminently a study of grammar. They put beginners to the laborious dissection of the Greek verb, at a time when their whole attention should be given to the mastery of the main facts of the language as an introduction to the business of translation. The cart is put before the horse. That minute analysis of the structure of a language which may follow upon the acquisition of it as a spoken or written vehicle of thought is made to precede; and a boy is wearied and puzzled by being compelled to commit to memory a mass of dry grammatical material, which affords him no direct aid in getting at the sense of an author. Teachers forget, moreover, that the aim is not to make professed philologians of their pupils generally. They should seek to initiate them into the understanding of the Greek and Latin writers, and to lead them to a lively appreciation of the contents of their works.

Grammatical instruction should be accurate as far as it goes, but it should be kept in strict subordination to the main end. That classical teaching is a failure which does not succeed, after from five to ten years of drill, in inspiring the average pupil with the ability to translate with considerable ease the principal writers of antiquity, and to perceive and to enjoy their characteristic merits. With all our improvements in philology, the number of students in our colleges who take pleasure in the ancient writers, or recur to them when they are not obliged to, is not larger proportionately than it was sixty or seventy years ago. Our fathers made some mistakes that are now avoided; they had not learned to pronounce the Latin *v* as a *w*; but they really found something to enjoy in their Horace and their Homer. We have fallen into a pedantic method of teaching which calls for reform.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Shuttle Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty of opperation, and delightful ease, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on course material down to the finnest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease and far less labor than required on on other machines It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and volunteer encomiums from the press, and the thosands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable honsenold necessity, extending iis podularity each day. TLis popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGETS WANTED by this company. Address them for information. FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO., 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10 t.

Mrs. Lockwood, who two years was ungallantly rejected because of her sex, has been admitted to all the rights and privileges of a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the first admission of the kind in the history of the Court.

As the St. Louis *Globe-Democratic* reads his article, ex-Gov. Hendricks thinks negro suffrage would be a very good thing if the negro were not allowed to vote. Practically, he isn't.

Proof that the top of a wagon wheel, when running along on ground, moves faster than the bottom, is given, according to the *Scientific American*, by instantaneous photographs of a wagon in rapid motion. It is obvious, says the writer, that an instantaneous photograph of a wheel, revolving upon its axle in the air, will show all parts of the wheel with equal distinctness. But if the wheel has a progressive motion, and any one portion has a greater motion than its corresponding part, above or below, there must be a liability to blurring in that part of the picture. These pictures are taken with so brief an exposure that the horse, though moving at a 2-24 gait, is sharply outlined. The wheels of the driver's sulky, however, have a different tale to tell. The lower third of each wheel is sharp and distinct as if absolutely at rest. Not so with the top, that part of the wheel showing a perceptible movement during the two-thousandth part of a second of the plate. The upper ends of the spokes and the rim are blurred.

Revolving firearms are by no means of modern invention. Amid the various and extensive assortment of ancient and modern arms which is collected in the magnificent old castle of Warwick, the curiosity of visitors may be rewarded by the sight of muskets and carbines, a century or two old, which possess the qualities both of revolving barrels and of loading at the breech. Considering how much has been said of the ingenuity of these inventions, and of the talent displayed in their attainment by certain modern manufacturers, some astonishment is often occasioned by these evidences of their antiquity; and it is very evident, from these and other guns in the collection, that the art of gun-making was carried to a point of excellence, within a century of its origin, which was not maintained for the next two centuries, although it has been greatly advanced of late.

The Army and Navy Journal, New York, is prompt to recognize the importance of its constituency of the bill to reorganize the Army, just reported by the Joint Committee. The bill is a document of 724 sections or 294 octavo pages, and to make room for it, the Journal issues a double number, thirty two pages in all. Whether the bill pass or not, it is of great interest to army men and their friends as a codification of existing army laws, in their effect on the service. With the bill the Journal gives a letter from General Sherman, giving his opinion of the proposed reorganization, also a review of the bill with comments on the different sections, and a list of the officers it will throw out of the service on account of age, etc., etc. 1m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

In the Superior Court, before Stacy Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and Judge of Probate:

E. G. McDaniel, administrator of Duff G. McDaniel, deceased, suing in behalf of himself, and in behalf of F. D. Koonce, Administrator of Ann Koonce, deceased, and in behalf of all others, creditors of the late Daniel L. Russell, deceased, who will join in this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof,

Against

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy and Thomas B. Russell, executors of Daniel L. Russell, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL CREDITORS OF THR LATE DANIEL L. RUSSELL, deceased, aoe hereby notified that the above entitled action will be heard before Stacy VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge of Probate of New Hanover County on the 20th day of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. and they are notified to appear before me on or before that day and file evidence of their claims, and make themselves parties thereto, or they will be excluded from all participation in the funds and benefits derived pursuant thereto.

STACY VanAMRIGE.
Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate New Hanover County.
Feb. 9 5w.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE
FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.
THE
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and strong memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, &c. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This means of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $1—two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $2—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases $5.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

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WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF our friends and patrons that we have just received an addtional assortment of fine
Groceries,
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Fine assorted Crackers, &c., &c.,
Also a Large and Select assortment of Toys,
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Things which will make the Little Folks Happy and the Old Folks Smile.

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First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $35; Table Board, per month $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
ALWAYS ON HAND AT
Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

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FOR EARLINESS AND SUPERIOR quality cannot be excelled. White Marrow fat, Black Eye and other good varieties.—Early Snap Berns, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Radish Seed, Potatoes, and a general assortment of Vegetable and Feld Seed of reliable quality, at low prices. (Catalogues sent by mail.) Special attention to orders by mail. C. B. ROGERS, Seed Grower,
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It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

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A Large 8 Room House corner of 4th and Walnut streets, opposit Col. H. H. Munson's.

A Six Room House on 7th and Walnut streets, the highest part of Wilmington with a splendid view and good water.

AN 8 Room House and Lot, 69 feet front by 165 feet deep, on 3d between Hanover and Brunswick streets.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

ALSO a Six Room House next to and adjoining the above, in good condition.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

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HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnett and Nixon streets.

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LOT on Front street near Wooster—28x79½ feet.

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100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

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I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and qualit of work. RICHARD WATERS.
feb 1 tf

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either six, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 31—9m

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Excitement in France.

Some important elements of public opinion in France are against the Ministry, and on the strength of this fact its early downfall is foretold, and the retirement of M. de Marcere in consequence of the vote upon the police issues is interpreted as a verification of these gloomy vaticinations, all of which is, perhaps, precipitate and premature. M. de Marcere had declared before the vote was taken that he would retire in any event—which, in fact, did not signify much, because the event was certain enough. That vote could not be otherwise than against him, and for a reason which should have forced his retirement without a vote. He was not supported by his colleagues. He opposed a demand in regard to the police which the other members of the government did not apparently deem unreasonable, or which they thought in great degree justified by the disclosures made upon the inquiry in regard to *La Lanterne*. It is notorious that the Paris police, as constituted under the Empire, was a machine for the oppression of political opponents, and it seems to be pretty clear that the machine is yet in great part what it was then, and that it has not discovered the change that has taken place in the country, and does not know that the persecution of men who profess Republican principles is not now its chief duty. Now, the whole Republican party believes this should be changed—Ministers, perhaps, as well as others; and that it should be changed is what the Chamber demanded. It may be that M. de Marcere was of the same opinion as every one else, but did not want to "give reason on compulsion." He may be somewhat of the same temper as Mr. Gumbleton in our city, or Mr. Seward in Washington—ready to do just what is wanted, unless you try to compel him. Evidently the necessity was that the Ministry should be of one opinion on this point and that M. de Marcere should have accepted the views of his colleagues or have gone out, and that the Ministry, in conceding what was right, would not have had the appearance of being beaten into it. But this at most is only an error in tactics. In the noise made about M. Say there is apparently a great deal of extravagant clamor. It is alleged that he trifled with the public in regard to the reduction of interest on public securities in order to affect their value and give their friends a chance to speculate. This is a statement not to be believed on the mere allegation of opponents, and that is the only authority there is for it.—*Herald.*

Two Tilted Umbrellas did it.

[From the Boston Globe.]

An umbrella figures in a recent Boston romance which might be termed "One Winter." As the story is told by a Hub correspondent of a Detroit paper, on the afternoon of the 16th of last month, which was a stormy day, two people, with umbrellas tilted forward, met in the driving storm. One was a hale and hearty gentleman of about fifty years, and the other was a little, slight woman, perhaps a year or two younger. He was coming around the corner from the Washington street side; she was going around the same corner from Winter street. Both were in a hurry. Natural consequence, a sudden collision of umbrellas, the shock of which caused the little woman's feet to slip on the treacherous walk. The gentleman picked her up, thereby getting a good look at her face, when, exchanging a few astonished exclamations, the pair recognized in each other long-lost friends, and walked off together. Thirty years ago she was a factory girl in Lowell, and he was a medical student at Harvard. Both were poor in pocket, but rich in love and hope; he worked hard at study, and she worked hard to raise the money to help him on through his course. When the California fever broke out in 1849 he resolved to try a quicker route to fortune, and started for the golden shore, sending back a letter of farewell to this young girl. The upshot of the separation was that letters became less and less regular, and at last there was silence. The years passed on; he grew rich and influential, completed his studies, and became a noted physician of one of the largest California cities; he married and had two children. Two years ago wife and children were carried off by fever. A year to a day before the meeting in the snow-storm, he dreamed that his youthful love was living and in distress, and the dream made such an impression upon him that he sent East and made inquiries, which resulted in his coming on himself to search for her. But six months had been spent unsuccessfully, and he had just despaired of ever finding her, when the two bumped together at the corner of Washington and Winter streets. And she—poor soul!—had married late in life, and now was a widow, with two children, who were too young to work much, and whom she was trying, with her old devotion, to keep at school.

Wild Men.

In the Island of Rio there a wildre men who live on trees, and who have no language but cries, and in Sumatra there are men who live in the forests, with whom not only the Europeans, but the Malays themselves, can have no intercourse. They hunt tigers, not with a gun, but with arrows, which they blow out of a tube with such force, and which are so keen of point and touched with such deadly poison, that a wound is almost immediately fatal. Their tiger-skins, or elephant-tusks, they bring for barter. They never sell anything—for money is about the most useless thing they can have. They cannot eat it, nor drink it, nor wear it. But as they have no wants, they exchange. Yet they themselves are never seen. They bring what they have to the edge of the forest, and leave it there; and the Malays come and place what they have to dispose of, and retire. If the offer is satisfactory, when they return again they find what they brought gone, and they take what is left and depart. If not they add a few trifles to tempt the eyes of these wild men of the woods, and so at last the exchange is effected, yet all the while the sellers keep themselves invisible.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Students of the University of California are promptly indicted by the Grand Jury, for hazing.

The cremation society of Great Britain is making arrangements to erect a large and costly crematorium near London.

Make no mistake and kill another woman when you have planned to kill your wife. The Carpenter case in New York has led to four deaths.

A female temperance lecturer from Detroit carries a miniature still with her, and in the presence of her audience distills alcohol from cider.

An enterprising young man in Iowa helped his present wife, while courting her, to cut rags enough to make sixty yards of carpet to start housekeeping on.

A porter in a sleeping car says that as a rule the woman who loses a fifty cent breast pin makes more fuss than the one who loses a whole set of good jewelry.

The Philadelphia courts have decided that a person is in point of law at the age of twenty-one the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday.

Of 3,434 doctors whose deaths have been announced in the London *Lancet* during the last ten years the ages of 2,684 were given, average age at death, 56.6 years.

In order to open a market for hard coal in Europe, Philadelphia presents an American coal stove to each large purchaser, and thus introduces the stove and coal.

According to recently published statistics there are more deaf mutes, idiots, and lunatics in Switzerland, in proportion to the population, and fewer of the blind, than other European country.

In boring a well at Stewart station, Minnesota, a well preserved butternut-log was found at the depth of one hundred and seventy-seven feet from the surface, in the middle of a vein of blue clay.

In a gambling room in Nevada the janitor, on opening the place in the morning, found a man sitting dead at a table, with cards in his hands. He had been shot at poker by his adversary, who had fled.

A man was crushed by a heavy wagon in Aurora, Nev., and left writhing in agony. His companion reasoning that he could not recover and that it would be merciful to end his suffering, deliberately shot him through the heart.

A tenant had been importuned so frequently for his rent that in a climax of exasperation he turned to the landlord with the cogent and conclusive retort:—"Now, you needn't put on so many airs old man. Why I owe enough in this town to buy up all your old houses."

A young man objected to the young girl that his rich old uncle wished him to marry. "You mustn't be so particular," said the exasperated uncle. "I tell you she's well enough." "So she is, uncle," responded the nephew, "and you know you've always taught me to leave well enough alone?"

A little boy in a Sunday-school put a poser to his teacher. The lady was telling her class how God punished the Egyptians by causing the first born in each household to be slain. The little boy listened attentively; at the proper interval he mildly inquired, "What would God have done if there had been twins?"

The Greek Archbishop of Smyrna was almost mortally wounded the other day by a man desiring to be married. The latter upon being informed by the priest that among the formalities to be complied with, the consent of parents was indispensable, stabbed him three times and fled. At last accounts the Archbishop was in a precarious condition, and the assassin had not been captured.

The Legion of Honor includes 40 grand cross, 178 grand officers, 915 commanders, 4,721 officers, and 29,517 knights. Each of the grand cross receives $600 a year; each of the grand officers $400; and the commanders, $200. Of the officers, 4 have $200, and the rest $100; 108 knights receive $70, and the rest $50. The whole cost of the order is about $2,560,000 a year.

A thirteen year old San Francisco boy went into a police station the other day with a package containing $300, which he had picked up in the street. After finding the money he took it to a broker to ascertain its value, but the man would not tell him and offered him $20 for the lot, which the boy refused and left the store. The broker sent after him, however, and offered $100, but realizing by this time that he had found something valuable, he again refused to trade and went to the police station. The next day a New York man appeared and established a claim to the money, and when he heard of the boy's rare honesty he presented the Chief of Police with $100 to be placed in a bank for the former's benefit.

Confession of a Drunkard.

"I had position nigh and holy. The demon tore from around me the robe of my sacred office, and sent me forth churchless and Godless, a very hissing and by-word among men. Afterward my voice was heard in the courts. But the dust gathered on my open books, and no footfall crossed the threshold of the drunkard's office. I had money ample for all necessities, but it went to feed the coffers of the devil that possessed me. I had a home adorned with all that wealth and exquisite taste could suggest. The devil crossed its threshold and the light faded from its chambers. And thus I stand, a clergyman without a church, a barrister without a brief, a man with scarcely a friend, a soul without hope—all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

There is war between the Irish celebraters of St. Patrick's Day, in San Francisco, and Dennis Kearney. The convention to make arrangements to celebrate S. Patrick's Day refused, by a vote of 23 to 1, to invite Kearney to participate. Kearney thereupon published a card referring to the members of the convention as corrupt and dishonorable. This has been resented and there is trouble in Kearney's camp.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactoiy life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8—1y.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady at 26½ cents per gallon with sales of 100 carks city distilled at 26⅝ cents.

ROSIN—The market opened quiet at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls of the latter grade at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady, with sales of receipts of the day at $1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet, with sales of 16 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅛ "	"
S. Good Ordinary,	8½ "	"
Low Middling	8⅞ "	"
Middling	9¼ "	"
Good Middling	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	117 bales
Spirits turpentine	117 casks
Rosin	2,226 bbls
Tar,	631 bbls
Crude turpentine	196 bbls

March 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was nominally unchanged: the last sales of country packages being 26½ cts per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady at a decline of ⅛c on Saturday's quotations. We hear of sales of 51 bales on a basis of 9⅛@9¼c per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅛ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	8½ "	"
Low Middling,	8¾ "	"
Middling,	9⅛ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	376 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	128 casks
Rosin,	2,664 bbls
Tar,	910 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	964 bbls

March 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet, at 26¼ cents per gallon, bid for country packages, with sales later in the day at that figure, holders demanding 26½ conts at the close.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 15 for Good Stained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at $1 12½ for Strained.

TAR—Market for this article was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady, with sales of 125 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling.—closing firm. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cents	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ "	"
Low Middling,	8⅝ "	"
Middling,	9⅛ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Jotton,	140 bales
Spirits Turpentine	137 casks
Rosin,	1965 bbls
Tar,	557 bbls
Crude Turpentine	417 bbls

March 5

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26½ cents per gallon for country packages.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at $1 15 for Strained and $1 12½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 25 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ "	"
Low Middling,	8¾ "	"
Middling,	9⅛ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

March 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 26½ cents per gallon for country packages, with reported sales of 150 casks at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN—The market continues quiet $1 12½ for Strained, $1 15 for Good Strained, without reported sales for either grade.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened dull and nominally unchanged, with sales later in the day of about 20 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	8½ "	"
Low Middling,	8¾ "	"
Middling,	9¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	306 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	104 casks.
Rosin,	1,408 bbls.
Tar,	565 "
Crude turpentine,	35 "

March 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 26½ cents per gallon for regular packages, but without transactions.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 12½ for Strained, $1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the sales of the day being placed at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market opened quiet, with small sales at the following quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ "	"
Low Middling,	8⅝ "	"
Middling	9¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	80 bales
Spirits Turpentine	62 casks
Rosin,	922 bbls
Tar,	493 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	157 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot), and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT,

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much highe since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace." (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

dec 15 P. L. B. & CO.

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c. at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at

BURBANK'S Pharmacy,

dec 21—1y cor. Front and Princess sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to A. McDONALD,

Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

tf.

MONEY MARKT.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1¼ ₱ cdis	
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	85	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int)	
" " 8 ₱c	80 (" ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	66	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bag	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 15@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 50@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 7
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 0
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 0
Lumber ₱ M	5 50@ 10 00	6 50@ 0
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	2 50@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE,

PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REBUBLICAN PAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, items for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, etc., in fact, everything to make it

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Two Dollars p Year. oct 12

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders at trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 30—1 y.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess strect, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 21 tf

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytebhnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

jy 20 1m

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner Second and Dock Streets. mar26-1y

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Sea Side Railroad Company.

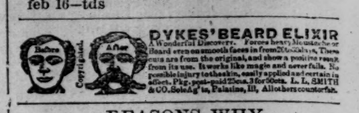
dec 26—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortagees Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale on a Mortage Deed, dated the 21st day of June, 1876, and recorded in book M. M. M., on pages 186, 187, 188 and 189, in the Records of New Hanover County the following described Real Estate will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on Tuesday, February, 25th, 1879, at 12 o'clock M. A House and lot situated in the City of Wilmington, on the south side of Church street between Second and Third streets. Which, said property is more particularly set out and described in the Mortgage Deed above referred to. Sale will take place on the said premises.

feb 16—tds



REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniament is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

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NOTICE.

Application will be to the Legislature to Charter the State Grand Lodge No. 10., I, O, of G. S. & D. S. A, B, LIND, R, W.G, C,